

CONTROVERSY AT BROWN.

Something of President Andrew's Past Record.

President Andrews is a man whose interest in current questions is keen and intelligent. He is well versed in economics and has given very special attention to the money question. His position as a student of monetary science was sufficiently attested by his appointment in 1892 by President Harrison as one of the American delegates to the International Monetary Conference. For years Dr. Andrews has been well known to be a bimetallicist. Last year, however, before the campaign opened, he went abroad for a well-earned vacation, and has only very recently returned from an absence of a year or more. President Andrews has made contributions to this review, and our readers have been well aware of his belief in the feasibility of the habilitation of silver by the great commercial nations of the world as a full money metal. He is certainly not eccentric in holding this opinion, inasmuch as it is the view that has been repeatedly taken with absolute unanimity alike by both great American parties. We have kept a somewhat constant notice of President Andrews' utterances, and if he has ever on any occasion stepped forth to advocate the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States alone at the ratio of 16 to 1, we have never heard of it. He is reported to have said to somebody in private that he had become inclined personally to the opinion that American free coinage might of itself so affect the market for silver as to keep gold and silver at a parity. Most men who have studied the question as carefully as Dr. Andrews has, certainly think otherwise. But, happily, such men are all modest enough to understand that their opinions are not infallible, and they respect the sincerity and learning of a man like Dr. Andrews, who may not agree with them. It must be remembered that Dr. Andrews did not participate in the great political campaign of last year, and further that he has not been propagating any so-called monetary heresies among the students of Brown University. The professors at Brown who teach political, economic, and social science are none of them free silver men; but President Andrews has confidence in them as honest thinkers and good teachers. They in turn have the fullest confidence in him.

What Dr. Andrews' on the silver question may or may not be, after all a wholly irrelevant matter. The question is whether a board of trustees wisely in trying to supervise the religious, political, philosophical, economic, or scientific orthodoxy of the president and faculty of a university. The trustees of Brown University are excellent gentlemen who have meant well, but who have made a serious blunder in trying to muzzle one of the most loyal, fair minded, and sensible men who ever presided over an American college. It has been said that the trustees were afraid that President Andrews' opinions on the silver question might prevent certain prejudiced persons from giving money for the endowment of the institution. But the stories about men ready to give great gifts but for their conscientious opposition to the president are of course apocryphal. The greatest mischief that the blunder of the Brown trustees has accomplished has been the strengthening of an opinion, already too prevalent, that our American colleges and universities are becoming so eager to secure large gifts from multi-millionaires that political economy must now be taught with constant reference to the alleged susceptibilities of those persons. In actual truth, the teaching in most of our higher institutions of learning is admirable for its fairness and tolerance. To return to the particular case of Dr. Andrews, the trustees should have remembered that he is exactly the same kind of man as was when they selected him with full knowledge of his qualities. They must have known that so forceful and energetic a personality would always have opinions of his own, and that his opinions could not be expected at every juncture to coincide with those of the members of the corporation. They seem to have been unduly led by the strong will of the Hon. Joseph H. Walker, of Massachusetts. Mr. Walker is a member of congress and holds the important position of chairman of the committee on banking and currency. Mr. Walker is not famous for an easy toleration of opinions different from his own. To express it in the amusing manner of a private correspondent, "This Brown affair is going to be historic—it is Roger Williams' battle over again, and it is Massachusetts, in the person of arrogant, blundering Joe Walker, that precipitates the controversy." Of course Mr. Walker is wholly sincere in his attitude.—From "The Progress of the World," in American Monthly Review of Reviews for September.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

Governor Holcomb Names Prof. H. E. Dawes to Succeed J. A. Gillespie

For some time it has been known that Superintendent J. A. Gillespie of the school for the deaf and dumb at Omaha was short in his accounts nearly \$2,000. The legislative investigating committee have gone through the books of the institution and have made their report to the governor showing the amount of the delinquency and the funds in which it occurred. The governor has had the report under consideration for a couple of weeks and after a very careful investigation and examination decided that the interests of the institution and the taxpayers of the state required the removal of the present superintendent. This action has been expected for some time and there were several applicants for the position. From the list the governor selected Prof. Henry E. Dawes and fixed the date of the change September 13. Prof. Dawes is well known in Lincoln and Nebraska City, where he has been teaching for several years. He is a scholarly man and has been a teacher since 1881. He holds a degree of Bachelor of Science and also a Master's degree. In politics Prof. Dawes has affiliated with the populist party since its organization. He is thoroughly qualified for the position and the appointment is everywhere regarded as a good one. He will not be found short in his accounts when the time comes for him to surrender the position of superintendent to his successor.

LANCASTER COUNTY POLITICS.

Populists, Democrats and Silver Republicans Agree on a Ticket.

In the history of the politics of Lancaster county there has never been a convention with as much enthusiasm and all around good feeling and satisfaction as pervaded the conventions that met in this city last Wednesday. There were three separate and distinct conventions, populists, democrats and silver republicans. They all met at 10 a. m. at different places in the city. Each effected its temporary organization before the noon hour and appointed a committee of seven on conference, and adjourned until 1:30 p. m. The three conference committees met during the recess and agreed upon the division of the positions on the ticket. Of the nine positions, four were given to the populists, three to the democrats and two to the silver republicans. When the committees returned to their respective conventions and made their report it was adopted in each case without a dissenting vote. Each convention then proceeded to fill the positions assigned to it. In each case the candidates named by one convention were also nominated by the other two conventions. The names of each candidate will appear three times on the official ballot once in the populist ticket, once in the democratic ticket and also in the silver republican ticket. The following were the candidates named:

DESTROY A MILLION A DAY.

Women Experts Who Can Detect the Best Made Counterfeits

"Every working day in the year Uncle Sam destroys a million dollars; deliberately tears up and grinds to pulp one million dollars' worth of paper money—genuine bank notes and greenbacks," writes Clifford Howard in the Ladies' Home Journal. "A million dollars in one, two, five, ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred and one thousand dollar notes are daily punched full of holes, cut into halves and thrown into a machine that rapidly reduces them to a mass of mushy substance."

"Whenever a piece of paper money becomes solid or torn it may be presented to the United States' Treasury and redeemed. Sooner or later every note that circulates among the people becomes unfit for further service, for it is bound to become dirty or mutilated by constant handling, and the United States government stands ready to give the holder of such a note a new note in exchange for it; or in other words, the government will redeem it."

"The majority of the clerks employed in this important department of the government are women, many of whom are the most expert money counters and counterfeit detectors in the world. In fact, only experts can properly perform the work that is required; for not only must the soiled and mutilated be accurately and rapidly counted, but all counterfeit notes must be detected and thrown out. When we consider that some counterfeiters can so cleverly imitate genuine money that their spurious notes will circulate through the country without detection, and are not discovered until they are finally turned into the Treasury, some idea of the proficiency of these experts can be gained, especially when we bear in mind that these notes are often so worn that the imprint on them can scarcely be deciphered. It not infrequently happens that these bad notes are detected simply by the feel of them, which, in some cases is the only way of discovering the fraud; for while a counterfeiter may occasionally succeed in so perfectly imitating the design of a note as to mislead even an expert, it is next to impossible for him to counterfeit the paper used by the government."

FRANKLIN, Aug. 25, 1897.

The Peoples Independent party in convention assembled: Be it resolved That we reaffirm our adherence to the "Omaha platform," that new declaration of independence from political tyranny and monopolistic rule, adopted by the people's party at Omaha July 4, 1892, with the following additions and affirmations.

We favor the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the electors of each state.

We favor direct legislation by the initiative and referendum in national, state and local government.

We condemn as dangerous to the interests and safety of a free people that government by injunction be allowed to exist. With a stroke of the pen a federal judge has nullified the criminal laws of Kansas; likewise a federal judge in West Virginia has suspended free speech and conference, and restrained free men from exercising freemen's rights to better lawfully and honorably their own conditions. The same power has attempted to hinder the legislative and executive officers of Nebraska from fully doing their plain duty as sworn officials. A few steps more and federal judges will be enjoining men from refusing to work for a pitance, enjoining women from refusing to sell virtue and bodily service to sweat shop contractors, and enjoining states from legislating to protect its citizens against trusts and monopolies, and the punishment and apprehension of official and private criminals.

We deprecate and denounce as un-American and un-Christian that spirit that causes any political party or body of men to rejoice at world wide poverty, distress and portended famine, which condition has caused a temporary rise in American products, and claiming therein a vindication and approval of the gold standard and the recent mercenary legislation in favor of trusts and chartered monopolies.

Recognizing that the stability of our moral, social and political institutions, and our general progress as Americans rests upon the virtue and intelligence of the American people; therefore we unanimously favor the free common school system of the state and nation and declare

that the same must be perpetuated and receive liberal financial support and that the management and control of said school system must be non-sectarian and non-partisan.

Concurrently we denounce that spirit of baseness that causes many of our higher institutions of learning to crucify the cause of free thought and speech, in hopes of financial gain thereby. We consider such apprehension of free speech, whether purchased or imposed inimical to the interest of such institution, a menace to the federal common wealth, and an outrage upon the virtue and freedom of higher education.

We extend our sympathy to the thousands of mine, factory and skilled operations of the east that are forced from employment on account of reduction of wages, closing of mills and factories, especially those who were forced and misled to vote upon themselves the gold standard and tariff robbery that proves already to disfavor the laborer and producer and to favor trusts, corporate monopoly and bonded wealth.

We sympathize with the employees of street railways in general, and those of Chicago in particular, in their reduction of wages from 50 to 20 per cent. Experience is a wise teacher.

We sympathize with the 150,000 gold and silver miners now out of employment in order to maintain the single gold standard.

Whereas, the reform parties of Nebraska are the powers and parties of action, and not of futile and betrayed promise, that we invite and recognize their hearty cooperation toward the election of honest and competent officials in township, county, state and nation, and

Whereas, the republican party is the party of trusts, monopolies, and defaulting and incompetent officials and under its partisanship Nebraska has been robbed of millions of dollars, and

Whereas, the officials elected by the People's Independent and the Democratic parties have proven by law such defaulters and punished the defaulters by incarceration in prison; therefore be it further

Resolved, that we commend the action of our present state officials, recommend them for a second term in office, and recommend said defaulters for a second term in prison. GEO. HANSEN, Chairman Com. on Resolutions.

The Hastings Insane Asylum.

Two classes of people are interested in an insane asylum. One is that class who may have friends there, and the other class are those who pay the taxes to carry on these charitable institutions. The first wish to know something of the management, methods and ability of those who have their friends in charge, and to them I address myself first.

The superintendent, Robert Damerell, M. D., and the physician, J. T. Steele, M. D., are both graduates of the Rush Medical college of Chicago, than which there is no better in this country. This of itself is evidence of their ability. One needs but to visit the institution for a day or two to understand the care and professional interest these men take in the patients, visiting them regularly each day and knowing each hour of the night by a system of reports from the efficient night watcher how each patient rests. While there may be other institutions who have men just as competent as these two gentlemen, there are none who have any better. Governor Holcomb chose wisely when he put the institution into their hands. In the personage of the matron Miss Jennie E. Larson, one finds an accomplished lady and a person who is well qualified for the work. She knows full well the needs of the patients. She has the full confidence of all the employees. In the various wards will be found competent young men and ladies who have the immediate charge of the patients for twenty-two hours of each day. I wish to emphasize what I said in a former letter that these attendants do not receive a just compensation for the work they do—why they do not get as much as a good grocery clerk receives for ten hours work—yet they are men in the reform party that talk long and loud for labor, yet when they go to the legislature they vote to reduce the wages of these employees.

I would speak secondly to the taxpayer and assure him that in Mr. A. J. Scott he will find a man that scrutinizes every bill, who swears to the state thousands of dollars each year by his careful management and his business ability. One great saving he has made to the state is through the garden and farm alone, here he has raised all the vegetables the institution needs, will this year raise about 8,000 bushels of potatoes, has put up over 200 tons of good millet, has caused to be built a good house which holds enough for the year, two fine vegetable caves 60 feet long by 10 feet deep, has a fine lot of logs, and many other improvements not heretofore in use.

The state is building an addition to this asylum now which will be 125x119 feet, four stories high and accommodate 204 new patients. There are now in the institution 543 patients. O. W. H.

Falls City Convention.

The allied silver forces of Richardson county held their county nominating convention last Friday. The populists met in the Modern Woodmen hall and elected George A. Abbott chairman and A. D. Hornberger secretary, while the free silver republicans met in the opera house and elected A. J. Weaver chairman and William Slagel secretary. The democrats who had the larger convention of the three met in the court house and elected Ed Fallon chairman and Will Norton secretary. Each convention appointed a committee of five for a conference committee to arrange for a proper distribution of the offices. While this committee was in session the various conventions elected their delegates to the state convention and their county committees. When their special committees reported they agreed to give to the free silver republicans the office of sheriff—to the populists county clerk and surveyor and the balance of the ticket to the democrats. The various conventions ratified this agreement and the following officers were named:

Sheriff, W. K. Tinker; Treasurer, J. H. Morehead; County Judge, John Gannon; County Clerk, George E. Snider; County Superintendent, C. W. Whitehead; Surveyor, M. N. Blair.

Ashara Convention.

Nemaha county will have this fall electing a full silver ticket. This will

brought about as a result of the two conventions held here last Saturday by the populists and democrats. The populist convention was presided over by Mr. S. Hosterman, who made one of the fairest presiding officers we have seen for many a day, while the Hon. John Schall acted as secretary.

At the democratic convention Mr. T. Connor, who has always been in the front ranks of the democratic party, was chairman, and Thos. Gillan was secretary. The two conventions were held separately except on the nomination of sheriff, as there were several candidates in each party wanting this office, they concluded here to join forces and let the best man win out. This was a fine contest: ballot after ballot was taken, but finally Frank Cole, a populist, won out by a majority of one over his democratic opponent, C. O. Snow. The best of feeling prevailed and the officers will be elected: Treasurer, A. M. Engler; judge, H. A. Lambert; clerk, H. E. Perry; county superintendent, W. C. Parriott.

SMALL HAPPENINGS.

W. J. Bryan will make eleven speeches in Iowa during the coming campaign.

The Farmers' Alliance of North Carolina has decided to open up a shoe factory at Hillsborough, in that state.

Dr. C. F. Taylor, of Philadelphia, editor of the Medical World was nominated for auditor by the recent people's party convention at Altoona, Pa.

The middle-of-the-road faction in Iowa has placed a full state ticket in the field. Ex-Senator Peffer, of Kansas, was the principal speaker at their convention.

President McKinley's Monetary Commission, which has already cost the taxpayers of this country \$100,000, is being severely criticised and ridiculed by the English Press.

The W. C. T. U. papers tell us that to establish a club house on the edge of the Princeton college grounds, one more signature was needed and it was easily obtained from Grover Cleveland.

In the September number of the "New Time," Hon. Hon. Jerry Simpson has an article on "Despotism in the House," in which the Czar like methods of Speaker Reed and their far-reaching results are well shown up.

The Canadian government is preparing to build at an early date a telegraph line direct to the Klondike region. This line is not only to be owned and operated by the government, which insures a reasonable rate, but is to be supplemented by supply stations forty miles apart, between which dog trains will first be operated, to be succeeded as soon as possible by other and better means of transportation.

The Texas State Grange accomplished much good work at its recent session. The plan previously referred to in these columns, of urging the building of a North and South railroad by the state was fully exploited. The proposition is for the state to use a portion of the school fund and employ convict labor to build such a road. It is to be owned and operated by the state and rates are to be so low as to relieve the farmers from the present shipping rates which they regard as ruinous. The grangers charge the railroad commissioners with having defrauded the tax payers out of \$250,000 during the current year. River improvement by the state was also urged by one speaker at the grange meeting.

NEW INVENTIONS.

A newly designed writing pen is pivoted in its center with a clamp at the upper end, so it can be moved laterally to any desired angle with the holder.

A new shoe lace which will not wear out quickly is woven very heavy throughout nearly its entire length, leaving only the ends small, so they can be tied easily.

Bicycle bells for attachment to the pedals are being placed on the market, a side turn of the foot throwing out a lever to engage the clapper on the crank and ring the bell.

A recent improvement in the manufacture of ice-boxes is a metallic shelf which has removable slats, so that the width of shelf needed may be used and the other slats removed to make room for the ice.

A pneumatic tire which cannot be punctured has the air tube about one-third as large as the shoe and placed close to the wheel rim, the space between the two tubes being filled with sawdust or cork.

A new flower-pot which makes it easy to remove a plant without injuring the roots is in two parts, with projections on opposite sides to receive two pins, which lock the two halves of the pot together.

Tongueless buckles are being placed on the market, which are formed of a flanged metal plate, with a bent key sliding in it to clamp a belt or strap as it slides through, the reverse action loosening the clamp.

Vessels which cruise in winter can be fitted with a new device to clear the ice in their track, consisting of a sharp steel nose, with a shield to cover the front end of the boat, so it can cut its way through the ice fields.

Insulators for telegraph and electric wires are now being made to hold the wire between two insulated jaws fastened by a thumb-screw instead of binding it on the glass insulators now in use by short pieces of wire.

A new automatic machine is designed to take the place of the glass-blower, a series of rods being run by the machine to gather the glass on their points by revolution, and then enter molds to blow the glass to the required shape.

To prevent children from pulling the clothes off the bed in their sleep a set of clamps for each side run the whole length of the bed, with thumb-screws at intervals to tighten them, so the clothes cannot get loose at any place.

A new addition to the amusement feature for pleasure parks consists of a huge see-saw, pivoted on a shaft, with a projecting brace below, which slides in a frame to guide it and prevent the see-saw from turning too far.



Standard Varieties of Chickens.

Cochins.—The four Cochins classes are very popular with breeders. They are second to the Brahma classes in the meat breeds, weighing but a pound lighter than the Light Brahma. Old and experienced breeders of Cochins are pronounced in praise of their qualities as profitable fowls, they being hardy, good winter layers of rich brown, medium-sized eggs, and fairly good table fowls. The chicks grow well and develop rapidly under proper care. The Buff variety is the most bred of the Cochins class; their soft, mellow, buff tone offers an attraction to fanciers that is hard to resist. In color the Buff Cochins, male and female are of a rich, deep, clear buff, uniform in shade throughout except the tail which should be a deeper buff or copperish bronze, undercolor same as surface color, but of lighter shade and should extend to the skin. In breeding select females as near as possible to the desired shade of buff, as free from dark or white in wing and tail and of as even a color as can be. To such females mate a cock of deeper shade, with some little black in wing, and tail of deep buff of a coppery luster. This mating will produce good results in cockerels and pullets. The heavy leg and foot feathering so characteristic of the breed should have constant care and attention. While the feathering should be abundant, all semblance to vulture hook or stilt feathering should be avoided.

Latest official reports give France 21,163,767 sheep, of which 297,419 are rams, 3,601,039 wethers, 8,606,077 ewes, 3,690,600 yearlings wethers and ewes and 4,968,632 are lambs. It would seem from the above that the French people have not gone daft on baby mutton, but have a very wholesome respect for big, well fed wethers, which furnish a large part of the mutton for the fastidious French taste. And strange as it may seem to many good Americans, who think Merino mutton unfit for the table, the Rambouillet Merino furnishes the choice cuts for the most exclusive tables and daintiest palates in all this land of accomplished cooks and good liveries.

Possible Horse Famine.—Is there going to be a horse famine one of these years? The best information available from detached communities here and there all over the United States, as well as from general intelligence on the subject, is to the effect that the proportion of good horse flesh to the population of the country has seldom, if ever, been as low as it is now. The discouraging conditions surrounding the horse markets everywhere have had the natural effect of turning stockmen away from the growing of good horses, until the result alluded to is so plainly manifest as to admit of no question. What may be expected as the legitimate result? Many things have occurred to reduce the demand for horses for purposes of transportation and in the industries, but we fail to read the signs aright if the tendency, despite all this, is not toward a situation in which the demand for good horses will exceed the supply. That day may not be just at hand, but it certainly should be coming.

Overproduction of Hogs.—We heard a prominent Indiana breeder say not long ago that hog cholera last season was a blessing in disguise. "If all those hogs had lived, and the usual proportion of them bred," said he, "you could walk from one end of the country to the other on the backs of hogs next fall." He lost several thousand dollars through the disease, but he believes his loss from depreciated values would have been about the same had there been no disease in the country. While the hog rightly managed may be made one of the farmers' most certain sources of profit, there is no other stock that will increase so fast, and with which he is so likely to become oversupplied. There is reason in all things—even in the rearing of swine.—Am. Swine Breeder.

Small Flocks of Sheep.—Sheep are the most profitable stock on the farm. Those who go into sheep extensively find it a profitable business, but a small flock on every farm is nearly all profit. There is no animal that will convert the weeds and wastes that grow on every farm into ready cash like sheep. They will eat almost every kind of weed that grows, even to thistles. They soon banish weeds from pastures where they are fed from year to year, and if they do not clean the fence corners, lanes, bush borders, fallow fields and byways it is because they do not get a chance. There is no way of checking wild mustard so effectively as by growing sheep fed on the land from year to year and allowing the sheep to feed upon it.—Ex.

Well Bred Sheep.—In establishing a small flock of sheep pure bred sheep can now be got so reasonable in price that the difference in the cost between pure bred registered sheep and grade or common sheep is but trifling as compared with the many advantages a pure bred flock has over the others. A pure bred sheep is always as good as a grade for the drover or butcher, and an extra good, well bred sheep will always command an extra price. In any event the sire used in every flock should be some of the pure breeds of sheep, of which there are so many to select from. It is the little extra care and attention to breeding and feeding that makes the profit.—Ex.

THE OLDEST RESIDENT.

Suffering With Stomach and Kidney Troubles—His Doctors Think the Case Incurable.

From the Herald, Clinton, Iowa.

The oldest resident of Lyons, a suburb of Clinton, is Mr. J. B. Cook, of 205 Fifth street. He is well and favorably known.

For many years he has been a great sufferer with dyspepsia and kidney troubles, but has recently effected a permanent cure. The following is his enthusiastic endorsement given to the proprietors of the remedy which cured him.

"LYONS, Ia., Feb. 15, 1897.

DR. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE, Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Gentlemen: For years I was unable to do my daily work as I was a physical wreck. I could not sleep nights or rest days on account of having continuous pains in my stomach and the small of my back, and also being unable to digest my food. Headaches and painful urination were frequent, and my heart's action became increased. I had aches all over my body.

"Although I was able to be about I had to leave my farm and retire to city life, for I was a confirmed invalid, and expected to be so all my existence as the doctors had said I would never be well again. I also had a strong appetite for liquor, which was the beginning of the breaking down of my health. I took the gold cure, but still had that desire for drink.

"In October, 1896, I read your advertisement in the Clinton Daily Herald, about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and resolved to give them a trial. I also was a slave to tea and coffee drinking, but quit them both and began taking your pills as directed. Before the first box was gone I could see that I was deriving some benefit from them.

"I used four boxes of the pills and since then I have been free from all pain, headache and dyspepsia. I have been able to eat heartily every meal, and do not have any gripping pains or binding in my bowels, as they move freely and regularly. I have no appetite for strong drink or tea or coffee, and I feel twenty years younger than I did before I took your pills.

"My weight has increased from 117 pounds to 165 pounds. I cannot say too much for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I claim that they have cured me. I can do as much work as I could in my younger days.

"I advise all men and women who are suffering from chronic rheumatism, or diseases from the kidneys and urinary organs, to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, as directed, and they will find, as I did, that speedy recovery will follow.

J. B. COOK,
205 South Fifth St., Lyons, Ia.

"I hereby certify this is a true and correct statement. JOHN B. COOK."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this sixteenth day of February, 1897.

A. P. BARKER, Notary Public.
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Wm. Leese, Attorney.

NOTICE.

To George W. Reynolds—non-resident defendant—You are hereby notified that on the 10th day of August, 1897, Mae Reynolds filed a petition against you in the District Court of Lancaster county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which was to obtain a divorce from you on the grounds that you are an habitual drunkard, and that you lack of sufficient ability to provide her with suitable maintenance, you have grossly, wantonly and cruelly neglected to do so. That her maiden name is of Kibler be restored, and for general relief. You are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, September 20th, 1897.

MAE REYNOLDS.

Wm. Leese, her attorney.

Now is Your Chance to get a Farm.

Harvest excursions on the Great Rock Island Route to the Oklahoma district, also to Kansas and Texas. There are six excursions arranged for. Ticket rate, one fare for round trip plus \$2.00. Dates are Aug. 3-17, September 7-21, and Oct. 5-19. Enquire of any Ticket Agent of the "Rock Island" system, or address—

JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A.,

Chicago, Ill.

LOW RATES

Via the Great Rock Island Route.

Indianapolis, Ind. and return \$15, August 16th and 17th; return limit August 26th with privilege of September 12th under certain conditions.

Indianapolis, Ind. and return \$15, September 6th and 7th; return limit September 16th.

Buffalo, N. Y. and return \$24.70, August 21st and 22nd; return limit August 31st with privilege of September 20th under certain conditions.

Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis \$10.00 (one way), August 2nd, 6th, 9th and 13th.

Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana points one fare plus \$2 for round trip August 3d and 17th, September 7th and 21st, October 5th and 19th; return limit twenty-one days from date of sale.

Call at 1045 O street or at depot, Twentieth and O streets for further information.

F. P. RUTHERFORD, G. P. A.

Everybody Save So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartics, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. today—10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels, never sicken, weaken or grip the